

## WASHINGTON.

## Closing Hours of the Extra Session of Congress.

## REPUBLICANS ROUNDING OUT THEIR RECORD.

## Adjournment To-Day and No Second Call.

## VETO OF THE MARSHALS BILL.

## Zack Chandler Again Goes for the Democracy.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1879.

The following Message from the President was delivered to the House of Representatives immediately after twelve M. to-day.

To the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:—I return to the House of Representatives, in which I originated, the bill entitled "An act making appropriations to pay fees of United States marshals and their general deputies," with the following objections to its becoming a law:—

The bill appropriates the sum of \$600,000 for the payment during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, of United States marshals and their general deputies. The office thus provided for is essential to the faithful execution of the laws.

They were created and their powers and duties defined by Congress at the first session after the adoption of the constitution in the Judiciary act, which was approved September 24, 1789. Their general duties, as defined in the act which originally established them, were substantially the same as those prescribed in the statutes now in force. The principal provision on the subject in the Revised Statutes is as follows:—

Sec. 757.—It shall be the duty of the marshal of each district to attend the District and Circuit courts when sitting therein, and to execute throughout the district all lawful process directed to him and issued under the authority of the United States, and he shall have power to command all necessary assistance in the execution of his duty.

The original act was amended February 28, 1793, and the amendment is now found in the Revised Statutes in the following form:—

Sec. 758.—The marshals and their deputies shall have in each State the same powers in executing the laws of the United States as the sheriffs and their deputies in such State may have by law in executing the laws thereof.

By subsequent statutes additional duties have been from time to time imposed upon the marshals and their deputies, the due and regular performance of which are required for the efficiency of almost every branch of the public service. Without these officers there would be no means of executing the warrants, decrees or other processes of the courts, and the judicial system of the country would be fatally defective.

## DUTIES OF MARSHALS.

The criminal jurisdiction of the courts of the United States is very extensive. The crimes committed within its maritime jurisdiction in the courts of the United States. Crimes against public justice; crimes against the operations of the government, such as forgery or counterfeiting the money or securities of the United States; crimes against the postal laws; offenses against the elective franchise, against the civil rights of citizens, against the existence of the government; crimes against the internal revenue laws, the customs laws, the neutrality laws; crimes against laws for the protection of Indians and of the public lands—all of these crimes, and many others, can be punished only under United States laws—laws which, taken together, constitute a body of jurisprudence which is vital to the welfare of the whole country, and which can be enforced only by means of the marshals and their deputies.

In the District of Columbia all of the process of the courts is executed by the officers in question. In short, the execution of the criminal laws of the United States, the service of all civil process in cases in which the United States is a party, and the execution of the revenue laws, the neutrality and many other laws of large importance depend on the maintenance of the marshals and their deputies. They are in effect the only police of the United States government. Officers with corresponding powers and duties are found in every State of the Union, and in every country which has a jurisdiction which is worthy of the name. To deprive the national government of these officers would be as disastrous to society as to abolish the sheriffs, constables and police officers in the several States. It would be a denial to the United States of the right to execute its laws; a denial of all authority which requires the aid of civil force. The law entitles these officers to be paid. The funds needed for the purpose have been collected from the people and are in the Treasury. No objection is therefore made to that part of the bill before me which appropriates money for the support of the marshals and deputy marshals of the United States.

## OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES.

The bill contains, however, other provisions which are identical in their tenor and effect with the second section of the bill entitled "An act making appropriations for certain judicial expenses," which, on the 23d of the present month, was returned to the House of Representatives with my objections to its approval. The provisions referred to are as follows:—

Sec. 2.—That the sums appropriated in this act for the persons and public service embraced in the provisions are in full for such persons and public service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and no department or officer of the government shall, under any law, contract or agreement, incur any liability for the future payment of money under any of the provisions of title 28, mentioned in section 1 of this act, until an appropriation sufficient to meet such contract or agreement shall have been made by law.

Upon a reconsideration in the House of Representatives of the bill which contained these provisions I failed to become a law. In order to secure its enactment the same measure is again presented for my approval coupled in the bill before me with appropriations for the support of marshals and their deputies during the next fiscal year. The object manifestly is to place before the Executive this alternative—either to allow necessary functions of the public service to be crippled or suspended for want of the appropriations required to keep them in operation or to approve legislation which in official communications to Congress he has declared would be a violation of his constitutional duty. Thus in this bill the principle is clearly embodied that by virtue of the provision of the constitution which requires that "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives," a bare majority of the House of Representatives has the right to withhold appropriations for the support of the government, unless the Executive consents to approve any legislation which may be attached to appropriation bills. I respectfully refer to the communications on this subject which I have sent to Congress during the present session for a statement of the grounds of my conclusions, and desire here merely to repeat that in my judgment to establish the principle of this bill is to make a radical, dangerous and unconstitutional change in the character of our institution.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 30, 1879.

## FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1879.

## REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN MAKING UP THEIR RECORD FOR THE HUSTINGS—AN ADJOURNMENT TO-DAY AND NO ADDITIONAL EXTRA SESSION.

The differences between all parties to the issue before Congress have been reconciled so far as they

may be, and Congress will adjourn to-morrow without day. In other words, to quote the colloquial expression, democrats and republicans have agreed to disagree and to go before the country upon the record as it is made up to date. The truth was brought about in the following way:—The republicans conferred among themselves and decided to offer a bill making the simple appropriation of \$600,000 for the marshals and their general deputies, which bill they were at liberty to introduce to-day, as it was Monday, and move to put upon its final passage by a suspension of the rules. The democratic leaders were spoken to, and in the House Speaker Randall was communicated with and the nature of the proceedings explained to him. He readily agreed to recognize the mover of the bill, and Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, who was given charge of it, rose at the appropriate moment and submitted it. Mr. Springer, who appeared to have misunderstood the nature of the arrangement, sprang to his feet and offered as an amendment the political portion of the bill just vetoed by the President, but the situation was explained to him and he did not press his motion. A vote by yeas and nays was taken on the naked proposition for an appropriation, and it failed of even a majority, two-thirds being necessary to pass it. The vote resulted sixty-one yeas and eighty-two nays, one less than a quorum, but the Speaker voting, which he did for the second time to-day to supply a similar deficiency, the requisite 144 was obtained, and the bill was lost. Similar action was taken in the Senate by Mr. Windom, although that body has not the constitutional power to originate an appropriation bill. But it was an understood matter on all sides. The republicans have thus placed themselves in the position of having exhausted every parliamentary right and privilege available by them to secure the interests of their constituents. A similar view of the case was taken by the President's advisers so that not only will there be no adjournment sine die to-morrow, but there will be no extra session. The whole difficulty has been relegated to the people to be settled at the polls so far as it can be by an expression of a popular verdict in the elections next fall.

Senator Windom wishes it understood that it was in no factious spirit that he objected to the adjournment resolution to-day which, it is alleged to have been, would have terminated the session at four o'clock this afternoon. His right to object was a parliamentary privilege which he was bound to exercise before he could say to his constituents that he had fully exhausted all such privileges in the effort to secure the completion of the national appropriations. It might be, as he facetiously put it, that the majority, after twenty-four hours' reflection, would change their mind and suddenly supply the deficient item in the appropriations. There is now no fear of an inadequate number of members in the House to amend this resolution to-morrow so as to allow of an immediate adjournment. The impatient Congressmen have all been warned to stay to make up the requisite quorum, and as the republicans will not fluster at today's compact, there will be no serious obstacle in the way of a prompt adjournment.

When the Senate adjourned this afternoon the President and members of his Cabinet were quietly waiting in the President's room at the Capitol to receive the committee manually sent to inform him that Congress had adjourned an hour before adjournment and to ask if he had anything further to communicate to that body. The news of the adjournment of the Senate surprised the President and the members of the Cabinet, and without delay they all left the room with the understanding that they would meet there again to-morrow. The action of the Senate in adjourning without taking up the resolution for adjournment was also a surprise to many of the democratic members of the House, who met Clerk Adams returning to his office with a bundle of bills which he had started with to report to the Senate. Mr. Atkins, the chairman of the House Appropriation Committee, was on his way to the Senate chamber when the news of the adjournment greeted his ears. He stopped for a moment as if bewildered by the report, and then said:—

"This body has the most singular way of showing its independence. Why, then, don't they do it immediately? The prophets who said that the 1st of July would find Congress in session are delighted at the verification of their prediction. Various plans were made and were indulged in by members eager to remain in the city. No one could be found anxious to remain another day. A HEARTLESS JOKE BY CONGRESSMEN—CHURLY INFILTRATED ON HOSPITAL PATIENTS.

A heartless joke was perpetrated at the Capitol this afternoon. A philanthropist who is collecting newspapers and other reading matter for the sick in the hospital placed one of his collection boxes duly marked in the lobby behind the Speaker's desk. The Congressmen, as they passed by the box, read the sign denoting its purpose. They rushed back to their desks, obtained all their spare copies of their speeches they had on hand and cruelly filled the box to the very top.

## RIGHT OF WAY OVER THE GOVERNMENT LANDS.

AT PLATTSBURG GRANTED FOR RAILROAD PURPOSES.

Mr. Covert, of New York, succeeded in getting a suspension of the rules in the House to-day to pass the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Kernan and in the House by Mr. John Hammond, of New York, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to release certain land of the United States to the people of New York in the town of Plattsburg for railroad purposes for a right of way not exceeding six rods in width, and for a depot and other railroad purposes, not to exceed two acres, together with the right to occupy the shore of Lake Champlain, opposite the premises, for the purpose of receiving, discharging and storing ore and other freight, subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of War may think necessary to protect the interests of the United States. The right of way and premises are to be used exclusively for the purpose of constructing and operating the railroad authorized to be built by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York. The bill had already passed the Senate through the efforts of Senator Kernan and has gone to the President for his signature.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER CITY OF NEW YORK.—PERMISSION GRANTED TO USE THE NAVY YARD DRY DOCK.

This afternoon Congressman Bliss, of Brooklyn, who is a member of the Committee on Commerce, received a telegram from Messrs. Engle & Son, asking him to obtain permission to use the Brooklyn Navy Yard dry dock to dock the steamship City of New York, in order that the leak made by the collision with the iron bark Helen, on Saturday, might be repaired without delay. The Secretary of the Navy was at the Capitol with the President when the telegram was received by Mr. Bliss and was submitted without delay. The result was the immediate sending of a telegram to the commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard to the effect that if the dock could be spared to let it be used for docking the steamship City of New York. The Secretary had seen the account of the accident in the HERALD, and as it was represented that the vessel was leaking badly and no other means were available to repair the damage the good of the merchant marine demanded that the privilege asked should be granted.

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1879.

The Senate resumed consideration of Mr. Yester's resolution "That the complete renunciation of either the right of the President to appoint and remove gold, both as coin and bullion, are demanded alike by the dictates of justice and wise statesmanship."

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were paired with Messrs. Wallace, Grover, Thurman and Hill, of Georgia, who would have voted nay.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Senate bill relating to vessels not propelled wholly by sail or internal motive power of their own, exempting such craft from enrolment or license, and the bill was passed.

## THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

Mr. EATON, (dem.) of Conn., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the House joint resolution to adjourn sine die at four P. M. to-day, with a recommendation that it pass.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, I regret exceedingly to interpose an objection, and I do it upon this ground:—The rules say that this resolution shall not be acted upon to-day if objected to, unless on this side we waive this rule for the purpose of letting Congress go home without completing the business of the day. It is, however, very proper to waive the rule for that purpose, and I hope our friends on a night's deliberation will believe it their duty to pass the bill, which they can do before four o'clock to-morrow.

Several democratic Senators—We don't need any time for deliberation.

The resolution accordingly went over until to-morrow.

## ZACK CHANDLER AGAIN.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., said whether the adjournment resolution passed by the House is acted upon to-day or not is immaterial. We have now been three months and a half in this capital, and the people of this nation just what the democratic party means. The people have been informed as to the conduct of the House, and they have voted, by showings and tissue ballots, to hold the majority in both Houses of Congress, and you have taken an early opportunity to show what you intend to do with that majority. You have obtained a majority in sight of the promised land; but like Moses of old we propose to send you up into the mountain to see what is there.

Mr. President, we are approaching the end of this extra session, and its record will soon become history. The acts of the democratic party as manifested in this session, and the conduct of the House, will be the subject of the political issue which it has presented as the enemy of the nation and as the author and abettor of rebellion.

Mr. CHANDLER proceeded to arraign the democratic party as follows:—

First—For having resorted to revolutionary measures to carry out their partisan projects by attempting to coerce the Executive by withholding supplies, and thus compelling him to resign, and the overthrow of the government which they had failed to overthrow by arms.

Second—For having injured the business interests of the country by forcing the present extra session after liberal compromises were tendered to them prior to the close of the last session.

Third—For having thrown away the results of the recent war by again elevating State over national sovereignty. We sacrificed more than \$5,000,000,000 to put down this heresy and to perpetuate the national life. They surrendered this at Appomattox, but now they attempt to renew this treason.

ABOUT THE BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Fourth—For having attempted (there are honorable exceptions) to ruin the business interests of the country by forcing silver coin into circulation of less value than it represents, thus swindling the laboring man and the producer by compelling him to accept of a dollar for a dollar and thus enriching the bullion owners at the expense of the laborer. Twelve hundred million dollars have been thrown into circulation in this country, and by forcing an eighty-five-cent dollar on the working man you send him out of \$1,000,000,000 yearly.

Fifth—For having removed without cause experienced officers and employees of this body, some of whom served and were wounded in the Union army, and with apparent intent to overthrow the government attempted to destroy the government.

Sixth—For having instituted a secret and illegitimate system of patronage, and thus been the cause of the corruption of the government, and the degradation of the fundamental principles of the constitution. The degrees of this junta are known, although its motives are hidden.

ABOUT JEFF DAVIS.

Seventh—For having laid out for public admiration the democratic side—declaring that a Senator is by motives as sacred and as noble as animated Washington, and as having rendered services in attempting to overthrow the government, and thus enriching the Southern States and certain republican members with a view to accomplishing certain legislative ends. He was astonished that a paper professing to be a democratic paper should thus furnish information from such a source as that from which that information must have emanated.

Eighth—For having read a paper to a question of personal privilege, had read at the Clerk's desk an article in the Washington Evening Star of the 28th inst., intimating that a bargain had been entered into between certain republican members and certain Southern democrats and certain republican members, and thus having read a paper which was a personal privilege, had read at the Clerk's desk an article in the Washington Evening Star of the 28th inst., intimating that a bargain had been entered into between certain republican members and certain Southern democrats and certain republican members, and thus having read a paper which was a personal privilege.

Ninth—For having undertaken to blot from the statute book of the nation laws rendered necessary by the war, and thus having undertaken to blot from the statute book of the nation laws rendered necessary by the war, and thus having undertaken to blot from the statute book of the nation laws rendered necessary by the war.

Tenth—For having introduced a large amount of legislation, and thus having introduced a large amount of legislation, and thus having introduced a large amount of legislation, and thus having introduced a large amount of legislation.

Eleventh—For having conspired to destroy all that the republicans have accomplished, many of them breaking their oaths of allegiance to the United States, and pledging their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to overthrow the government. They failed and thus lost all they pledged.

## CALL A HALT!

Call a halt! The day of venturing is over. The loyal North is aroused and the South is sealed.

Mr. CHANDLER continued:—I accept the issue on these arrangements distinctly and specifically before the citizens of this great Republic. As a Senator of the United States and as a citizen of the United States I appeal to the people. It is for those citizens to say who is right and who is wrong. I go before this tribunal confident that the right is on my side, and that the democratic party is wrong. They have made these issues, not we; and by them they must stand or fall. I have said that they have constructed, not only for 1879 but for 1880. They cannot change it, for we will hold them to it. They have made their bed, and we will see to it that they lie therein.

Mr. HAYES, (dem.) of Del., from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on House joint resolution to suspend the duties on 500 cases of "Hoy's Import Duties." Passed.

THE RE-EMERGENCY BILL.

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